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HOW THEY SAY IT

IN MISSIONARY LANDS.

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HOW THEY SAY IT.

AFRICA.

The speech of Central Africa belongs to the great family of languages called the Bantu, and is divided into many dialects. The Mpongwe and Benga include variations of many other dialects on the western coast, and were first reduced to writing by our missionaries. Each syllable ends in a vowel and the accent is on the syllable next the last, with exceptions in the compound words. All of the vowels are pronounced. The letter *g* is always hard, and *u* is always *oo*—as in moon. The terms, Fang or Fan, Fangwe and Pangwe are all used for the one great and fierce tribe inhabiting the country one hundred miles, and more, back of the coast.

Geographical Names.

Angom.	Pronounced	<i>A</i> -ngám.
Baraka.	"	<i>Bah ráh-kah.</i>
Bata.	"	<i>Bah-tah.</i>
Batanga.	"	<i>Bah-táh-ngah.</i>
Benita or Benito	"	<i>Bay-né-tah.</i>
Corisco.	"	<i>Ko-rís-co.</i>
Ekuku.	"	<i>Ay-kú-ku.</i>
Enyonga.	"	<i>Ay-ngó-ngah.</i>

Evune.	Pronounced.	<i>Ay-vú-nay.</i>
Kangwe.	"	<i>Kaw-ngway.</i>
Mbiko.	"	<i>Mbe-ko.</i>
Olamba.	"	<i>O-láh-mba.</i>
Ogowe.	"	<i>O-go-way.</i>
Talaguga.	"	<i>Tah-lah-góo-gah.</i>

Monies and their Value.

Dollars, francs and shillings are used, but the value of any civilized coin varies among different tribes, and at different distances from the coast.

5 yards of cotton cloth are equivalent to one dollar.
 5 bars of soap " " "
 10 common china plates " " " "

Decou (Day-sou), equal to ten cents.

Vinte (Ve-ntay) " " one cent.

The natives count by decimals, always on the fingers, repeating until one hundred is reached, which is *nkama* (nkah-mah), "nothing higher."

Weights and Measures.

Igwera (E-gweh-rah), about a pound.

Eguwa (Ay-goo-wah), a fathom; a length of cloth stretching from the chin to the arm's length.

Distances.

Nanda (nah-ndah), used by foreigners for a mile but rather indefinite, as the natives use the word for any distance from one resting place to another, even if it be several miles. Long distances are measured by day's journeys.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Akanda.</i>	Ah-káw-ndaw.	Plantain used for food.
<i>Anyambe.</i>	Ah-nyáh-mbay.	God the Creator.
<i>Bwalo.</i> †	Bah-lo.	Canoe.
<i>Bwanga.</i>	Bwah-ngah.	Medicine, the same word is used for the fetish charm or amulet.
<i>Cassava.</i>	Cah-sáh-vah.	The root of a plant beaten and cooked for food.
<i>Ejanganangobo.</i> †	Ay-jah-ngah-nah-ígo-bo.	Book.
<i>Elende.</i>	Ay-láy-nday.	Boat.
<i>Etata.</i>	Ay-táw-taw.	Banana; used as fruit only.
<i>Ezango.*</i>	Ay-záh-ngo.	Book.
<i>Hangwe.</i> †	Ha-ngway.	Father.
<i>Ijua.</i> †	E-jú-ah.	Death.
<i>Ilinat.</i>	E-lé-nah.	Soul or Spirit.
<i>Inlinla.*</i>	E-né-nah.	Soul or Spirit.
<i>Ngwe.*</i>	Ng-way.	My mother.
<i>Iniri.</i>	E-vé-ree.	Shadow of a person or tree.
<i>Jai.</i> †	Ja-ye.	My mother.
<i>Jombo.</i>	Jo-mbah.	Fish cooked in plan- tain leaves.
<i>Mebai.</i>	May-bi.	Palavar house or council.
<i>Mwana.</i>	Mwah-nah.	Child.
<i>Mwanga.</i> †	Mwah-ngah.	Garden or plantation.
<i>Ngama.</i>	Ngaw-mah.	Musical instrument (drum.)

† Benga. * Mpongwe.

Pronunciation.

<i>Niswa.</i>	<i>Ne-s wah.</i>	God.
<i>Njina.</i>	<i>Nje-nah.</i>	Gorilla.
<i>Ntyaga.*</i>	<i>Ntyah-gah.</i>	Garden or plantation.
<i>Ntyigo.</i>	<i>Ntyé-go.</i>	Chimpanzee.
<i>Nyam.</i>	<i>Nyahm.</i>	God the destroyer of life.
<i>Nyangue.*</i>	<i>Nya-nguay.</i>	Mother.
<i>Onenji.</i>	<i>O-néh-njee.</i>	Teacher.
<i>Owaro.*</i>	<i>O-wah-ro.</i>	Canoe.
<i>Paia.†</i>	<i>Pi-ah.</i>	My father.
<i>Reri.*</i>	<i>Ray-re.</i>	Father.
<i>Tata.*</i>	<i>Tah-tah.</i>	My father.
<i>Udika.</i>	<i>Oo-dée-kah.</i>	An oily nut.
<i>Ukuku.†</i>	<i>Oo-kóo-koo.</i>	Disembodied spirit.

Salutations.

“ *Mbolo.*” Mbo-lo. “ May you live to be old.”
 “ *Jonga n’ ingeni.*” Jo-nga-n’i-nge-ni. “ Peace be
 among you.”

The daily greeting is the word, “ Mbolo,” literally “ grey hair,” or “ May you live long enough to have grey hair,” or grow old. With savage tribes the expression assures the stranger that his life will be secure. The answer is, “ Aye, Mbolo,” or “ yes, the same to you.”

St. John, 3d Chapter, 16th verse (in Benga dialect.)

“ *Kabojana Anyambe a tăndăki he ka mwa vĕ Mwan’ aju umbákă ovanĕ ndo moto whĕhĕpi a kamadidĕ má, a nyange, ndo a ka diandi na egombe yĕhĕpi.*”

* Mpongwe. † Benga.

CHINA.

The Mandarin language which is spoken in all the country North of the Yangtse Kiang, and in Western China, is one of the most ancient in the world. It has no alphabet but 214 radicals, which are combined to form numerous characters each of which represents a word. The coast provinces south of the Yangtse have many dialects, which differ widely from each other, and also from the Mandarin ; but few of these can be written (except with Roman letters). The Mandarin, and also what is called the classical written language or style, is read by beginning at the right and reading from the top to the bottom of the column, toward the left.

Geographical Names.

(Words of two syllables are about equally accented.)

Pronunciation.

Chinanfu.	<i>Che-nan-foo.</i>
(Spelled Tsi-nan on almost all maps.)	
Chi Ning Chow.	<i>Che-ning-joe.</i>
Fa-ti.	<i>Fa-tee.</i>
Haining.	<i>Hay-nan.</i>
Hangkew.	<i>Hang-queue.</i>

	Pronunciation.
Ichowfu.	<i>E-chow-foo.</i>
Kiung Chow.	<i>Ke-ung Joe.</i>
Lien Chow.	<i>Le-en Joe.</i>
Macoa.	<i>Ma-ców.</i>
Mui Luk.	
Nodoa.	
Peking.	<i>Pe-kying.</i>
Shantung.	<i>Shan-toong.</i>
Soochow.	<i>Soo-Joe.</i>
Tien-tsin.	<i>Teen-tzin.</i>
Wei Hien.	<i>Way He-en.</i>
Yang-tse Kiang.	<i>Yang-ze-Kee-ang.</i>
(Tse, the hissing sound in metz.)	
Yeung Kong.	<i>Yung Kang.</i>

Monies and their Value.

Tael—(Tale.) A Chinese ounce of silver, worth about \$1.40.

Cash—(Chen.) About one twelfth of a cent.

Weights and Measures.

Kin—(hard sound of *g.*) A Chinese pound, equal to a pound and one-third of our weight.

Distances.

Li—(le.) One Chinese mile, or one-third of an English mile.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Bunti.</i>	Boon-tee.	Native.
<i>Ch'a.*</i>		Tea.
<i>Chefoo.</i>		Prefect.
<i>Chehien.</i>	Je-he-en.	District magistrate.
<i>Chiao.</i>	Chow.	Sedan chair.
<i>Chi-eh.</i>	Che-ah.	Cart.
<i>Ch'ing.</i>		City.
<i>Chow.</i>	Joe.	Region, used as a termination, as burg is in English.
<i>Fa Ti.</i>	Fah-tee.	“Flowery land.”
<i>Fu.</i>	Foo.	Official residence.
<i>Hakka.</i>		Immigrant from another province.
<i>Joss House.</i>		A temple.
<i>Kang.</i>	(K aspirated.)	Brick bed with heat under it.
<i>Kang.</i>	Yhon.	Large earthen water jars.
<i>Kiang.</i>	Kee-ang.	River.
<i>King.</i>	Ghing.	“Capital” (used only for Peking northern, and Nanking, south'n cap'l).
<i>Koo niang.</i>	Koo-nyung.	Miss.
<i>Lao ti-en ye.</i>	Lou-te-en-yea.	The Lord of heaven:
<i>Le.</i>	Le-u.	Donkey.

* Peking.

Pronunciation.

<i>Li-chee.</i>	<i>Ly-chee.</i>	A kind of fruit.
<i>Mi.</i>	<i>Me.</i>	Rice.
<i>Ning Po.</i>		"Peaceful wave."
<i>Sampans.</i>		Boats.
<i>Shao Chi-eh.</i>	Show Che-ah.	Wheel barrow (little cart.)
<i>Shenza.</i>	<i>Shen-ze.</i>	Mule litter.
<i>"Shie Shie."</i>	<i>Shi-eh Shi-eh.</i>	"Thank you."
<i>Shin.</i>	<i>Shen.</i>	Native term for Chinese gods, now used by Christians to represent the name of God.
<i>Tai Tai.</i>	<i>Tie.</i>	A lady of rank.
<i>Tantze.</i>	<i>Tan-ze.</i>	Order of exercises.
<i>Ts'a.*</i>		Tea.
<i>Yamen.</i>	<i>Yá mun</i>	Official residence of a magistrate, and also of higher officials.
<i>Yang Kwei-ts.</i>	<i>Yung ghei dze.</i>	Foreigners—literally, foreign devils.

Salutations.

"Shien Seng Hao-ah." Shan Sung How. "Mr. is it well with you?"
"Tsai Kien." Dsi-Gee-an. "We will meet again."

A Chinese salutation consists in joining the two hands together in front of the breast, palm to palm, and making a bow, more or less profound according to the rank of the person saluted.

* E. Shantung.

St. John, 3d Chapter 16th verse.

(In Mandarin Classical language.)

蓋^其神愛世，甚至以其獨生之子賜
之，俾凡信之者，免沉淪而得永生。

INDIA.

There are over one hundred distinct languages spoken in India, and a great many more dialects; of these languages not more than ten possess any very important literature. Hindustani or Urdu, a mixture of Hindi and Persian, is understood in all the large towns and cities. Hindi is read from left to right, and Urdu from right to left. Marathi is the language used by our missionaries in Southern India.

Geographical Names.

	Pronunciation.
Allahabad.	<i>Ulla-hah-bahd.</i>
Ambala.	<i>Um-báh-la.</i>
Ani.	<i>Áh-nee.</i>
Bindki.	<i>Bind-key.</i>
Bombay.	<i>Bom-báy.</i>
Calcutta.	<i>Kal-kút-ta.</i>
Dehra.	<i>Déy-ra.</i>
Dosnah.	<i>Dose-náh.</i>
Etah.	<i>Até-ah.</i>
Etawah.	<i>It-áw-wah.</i>
Farrukhabad.	<i>Fur-rúck-ah-báhd.</i>
Fategarh.	<i>Putty-gúr.</i>
Fatehpur.	<i>Fútty-poor.</i>
Ferozepore.	<i>Feróze-poor.</i>
Gurshai.	<i>Goor-sah-hígh.</i>
Gwalior.	<i>Gwáh-lee-or.</i>
Harbans.	<i>Her-búnee.</i>
Himalaya.	<i>Him-áwl-ya.</i>

Pronunciation.

Hoshyarpur.	<i>Hó-she-áre-poor.</i>
Jahanabad.	<i>Jehán-a-bád</i>
Jagraon.	<i>Jug-równ.</i>
Jagadri.	<i>Jug-úd-ree.</i>
Jalandhar.	<i>Jull únd-dhur.</i>
Jhansi.	<i>Jhón-see.</i>
Karanpur.	<i>Kur-un-póor.</i>
Kartapore.	<i>Kúr-ta-poor.</i>
Katra.	<i>Kút-ra.</i>
Khanna.	<i>Kún-na.</i>
Kodoli.	<i>Ko-dó-lee.</i>
Kolhapur.	<i>Kóla-poor.</i>
Landour.	<i>Lan-dówer.</i>
Lodiana.	<i>Lo-dee án-na.</i>
Mainpurie.	<i>Mine-póo-ree.</i>
Manihala.	<i>Money-hálla.</i>
Miraj.	<i>Me-rádge.</i>
Morinda.	<i>Maw-rínda.</i>
Panhala.	<i>Pun-hálla.</i>
Punjab.	<i>Pun-jáwb.</i>
Rakha.	<i>Rúck-ha.</i>
Ratnagiri.	<i>Rut-nug-géerie.</i>
Rawal Pindi.	<i>Ráw-wul-pín-dee.</i>
Sabathu.	<i>Sab-áh-too.</i>
Saharanpur.	<i>Sa-háh-run-poor.</i>
Sangli.	<i>Sung-glée.</i>
Shadiatad.	<i>Shód-dea-tad.</i>
Sharakpur.	<i>Shír-ruck-póor.</i>
Shuruwar.	<i>Shoo-róo-were.</i>

Pronunciation.

Sutlej.	<i>Sút-ledge.</i>
Tirwa.	<i>Téer-war.</i>
Vagah.	<i>Vah-ga.</i>

Monies and their Value.

<i>Mohur</i>	(Mó hoor).	About seven dollars.
<i>Rupée</i>		Less than fifty cents.
<i>Anna</i>	(Áh-na).	One sixteenth of a rupee, or two and a half cents.
<i>Pice</i>		One fourth of an anna, or half a cent.
<i>Pie</i>	(Pye).	One-third of a pice, or one-sixth of a cent.

Measures.

<i>Gaz</i>	(Guz).	One yard.
<i>Gira</i>	(Gee-ra).	One sixteenth of a yard.

Weights.

<i>Maund</i>	(Mund).	About 82 pounds.
<i>Seer</i>	(Sare).	Two pounds.
<i>Chattak</i>	(Chut-táck.)	Two ounces.

Distances.

<i>Kos</i>	(Cose).	Two miles.
<i>Mil</i>	(Meal).	One mile.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.*Pronunciation.*

<i>Angrez.</i>	Ung-gráze.	English.
<i>Ayah.</i>	Eye-ah.	Nurse.

Pronunciation.

<i>Baboo.</i>	Báhboo.	Bengalee gentleman.
<i>Bai.</i>	Buy.	Title of "lady."
<i>Bakshish.</i>	Búck-sheesh.	Fee or present.
<i>Bazaar.</i>	Báh-zar.	Market place, shops.
<i>Begum.</i>	Báy-gum.	Lady of rank (title.)
<i>Bhajans.</i>	Búd-juns.	Sacred songs set to native music.
<i>Bhisti.</i>	Bhéese-tee.	Water carrier.
<i>Bibi.</i>	Bée-bee.	Wife.
<i>Bunnia.</i>	Bún-nee-ah.	Shop keeper.
<i>Buddha or Siddartha.</i>	Bóod-dha.	Founder of Buddhist religion.
<i>Cantonment.</i>	Can-tóon-ment.	Military station.
<i>Chanda.</i>	Chún-dah.	Alms.
<i>Chawal.</i>	Cháw-wool.	Rice.
<i>Charpai.</i>	Char-pié.	Bed.
<i>Chirags.</i>	Chée-rahgs.	Little earthen lamps.
<i>Chokidar.</i>	Chów-key-dahr.	Watchman.
<i>Choola.</i>	Chéw-lah.	Fireplace.
<i>Chuddar.</i>	Chúd-der.	Head sheet, a thin muslin for covering the head.
<i>Coolies.</i>	Cóol-lees.	Porters.
<i>Dak Gharry.</i>	Dehk-gahrry.	Post carriage.
<i>Dandy.</i>	Dán-dee.	A canoe shaped conveyance, in which Europeans are carried by coolies in the mountains.
<i>Deccan.</i>	Duck-un.	South land.
<i>Dervish.</i>	Dur-vashe.	A religious fanatic. (Mahomedan.)

Pronunciation.

<i>Dhobi.</i>	Dhóbee.	Washer man.
<i>Ecka.</i>	Éck-ka.	Two wheeled pony cart.
<i>Fakirs.</i>	Fúk-ears.	Religious beggars.
<i>Gariwalla.</i>	Garry-walla.	Driver of an ox cart.
<i>Gur.</i>	Goor.	Raw sugar made from cane.
<i>Hadji.</i>	Háh-jee.	A Mahomedan gentleman who has made the pil- grimage to Mecca.
<i>Hakim.</i>	Huck-kéem.	Native doctor.
<i>Hisab.</i>	Hiss-sáhb	Arithmetic.
<i>Holi.</i>	Ho-lee.	A Hindu festival.
<i>Huqqa.</i>	Hoók-ka.	A pipe.
<i>Kafir.</i>	Cah-fear.	Unbeliever.
<i>Kapra Wolla.</i>	Cúp-rah-wállah.	A cloth merchant.
<i>Kua.</i>	Coo-ah.	A well.
<i>Kurta.</i>	Coór-tah.	A small coat.
<i>Mashak.</i>	Músh-uck.	Goat skin bag for water.
<i>Mela.</i>	Máy-lah.	A religious fair.
<i>Mem Sahib.</i>	Maym Sáh-hib.	Mrs.
<i>Moulvie.</i>	Mówl-vee.	Native teacher. (Hindi.)
<i>Munshi.</i>	Moón-shi.	Native teacher (Ma- homedan.)
<i>Nirvana.</i>	Near-váh-na.	Oblivion.
<i>Padre Sahib.</i>	Pahd-re-Sáh-hib.	Man missionary.
<i>Palkee.</i>	Páll-key.	An enclosed carriage.
<i>Pujah.</i>	Poo-jah.	Worship.
<i>Pundit.</i>	Pún-dit.	Teacher (Hindoo.)
<i>Punkah.</i>	Púng-kah.	House fan.
<i>Purdah.</i>	Púr-dah.	A curtain.
<i>Rajah.</i>	Ráh-ja.	Man of high rank— petty king.

Pronunciation.

<i>Rani.</i>	Ráh-neé.	Queen.
<i>Sardar.</i>	Sir-dár.	A head man, or native officer.
<i>Saree.</i>	Sár-ree.	A sheet used as an outer garment or robe.
<i>Serai.</i>	Sir-éye.	Street.
<i>Sirkari.</i>	Sir-cáh-ree.	Belonging to the Government.
<i>Sitar.</i>	Sit tár.	Musical instrument similar to a guitar.
<i>Suttee.</i>	Sút-tee.	Burning of a widow with the dead body of her husband.
<i>Tandoor.</i>	Tun-dú-er.	An oven.
<i>Toolsi.</i>	Túll-see.	A sacred plant.
<i>Tulwar.</i>	Tull-wáhr.	Native sword.
<i>Wilayat.</i>	Wull-éye-ut.	The foreign country.
<i>Zenana.</i>	Zun-án-na.	Part of the house occupied by the women.

Salutations.

<i>Salaam.</i>	Sah-láhm. “Good morning” (“peace be to you.”)
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The salutation is made by bowing and touching the forehead with the hand as the word “Salaam” is spoken.

(Hindustani in Roman letters).

St. John, 3d chap. 16th verse.

“*Kyúnki Khudá ne jahán ko aisá piyár kiyá hai, ki us ne apná iklautá Betá bakhshá, táki jo koi us par ímán láwe, halák na ho balki hamesha kí zindagí páwe.*”

This text is generally used by native teachers and preachers.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

JAPAN.

The Japanese use Chinese characters largely in writing; besides these they have letters of their own, each of which represents a syllable. In writing the Japanese with English letters, the consonants have the same sound as in English; but the vowels have the Italian sound, and there are no accents.

Geographical Names.

	Pronunciation.
Fukui.	<i>Foo-koo-e.</i>
Hakodate.	<i>Ha-ko-dah ta.</i>
Hiroshima.	<i>He-ro-she-mah.</i>
Kanazawa.	<i>Kan ah-zaw-wah.</i>
Kiusha.	<i>Kiu-shiu.</i>
Kyoto.	<i>Kee-o-to.</i>
Nagasaki.	<i>Nah-gah-sa-kee.</i>
Osaka.	<i>O-sah-kah.</i>
Sapporo.	<i>Sap-po-ro.</i>
Takata.	<i>Tak-kah-tah.</i>
Tokyo.	<i>To-kee-o.</i>
Toyama.	<i>To-yah-mah.</i>
Tsukiji.	<i>Tskee-jee.</i>
Yamaguchi.	<i>Yah-mah-goo-chee.</i>
Yeso (or Hokkaido)	<i>Ye-so or Hok-kai-do.</i>
Yokohama.	<i>Yo-ko-hah-mah.</i>

Monies and their Value.

<i>Yen.</i>	Silver Dollar.
<i>Sen.</i>	A cent.
<i>Rin.</i>	The tenth of a cent.
<i>Go-rin.</i>	A half cent.

Gold and paper money are also in use.

Weights and Measures.

<i>Kin.</i>	1½ lbs.
<i>To.</i>	About a quarter of a bushel.
<i>Sun.</i>	One inch.
<i>Shaku.</i>	One foot.
<i>Tsubo.</i>	Six feet square.

A house is built for a certain amount per tsubo.

Distances.

Ri (Ree). Equals two and one-half English miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Cho</i> (Chinese.)		Street.
<i>Daimio.</i>	Dai-mee-o.	Feudal Lord.
<i>Dashi.</i>	Dah-she.	Festival car.
<i>Doshisha.</i>	Do-shee-shah.	College of Congregational mission at Kioto.
<i>Fuji no yama.</i>	Foo-jee-no-yah-mah.	The highest mountain in Japan.
<i>Futon.</i>	Foo-ton.	Quilted bed spread.
<i>Gakko.</i>		School.

Pronunciation.

<i>Gaku-in.</i>		Literary hall or college.
<i>Gekkin.</i>		Organ.
<i>Geta.</i>	Ga-tah.	A clog or wooden shoe.
<i>Hai.</i>	Hah-ee.	Yes.
<i>Haori.</i>	Hah-o-ree.	Outer garment or coat.
<i>Hibachi.</i>	He-bah-che.	Fire box or brazier, filled with charcoal.
<i>Hirakana.</i>	He-rah-kah-nah.	Japanese letters (plain or common kind.)
<i>In.</i>		A hall.
<i>Itchi kyo kwai.</i>		Union church.
<i>Jesu Kyo</i> or <i>Yasu-Kyo.</i>		"Jesus doctrine," Christianity.
<i>Jin.</i>		Man.
<i>Jinrikisha.</i>	Jin-reke-shah.	Small two wheeled carriage drawn by men.
<i>Jizo.</i>	Je zo.	A heathen god, literally, guardian of children.
<i>Kago.</i>		Bamboo basket suspended from a pole and carried by two men, the conveyance used in crossing mountains.
<i>Kanji.</i>	Kan-jee.	Superintendent.
<i>Kiaro.</i>	Ke-ar-o.	Hand stoves, carried in the sleeves to keep the hands warm.
<i>Kimono.</i>	Ke-mo-no.	Garment or robe.
<i>Kiristo Kyokwai.</i>	Ke-risto-keo-kwai.	Church of Christ, also Presbyterian church.

Pronunciation.

<i>Ko.</i>		Child.
<i>Kocho.</i>	Ko-cho.	Principal of a school.
<i>Koto.</i>		Harp.
<i>Kurima.</i>	Ku-ree-ma.	Public conveyance or carriage.
<i>Kwaido.</i>		Church building.
<i>Kwan.</i>		High official.
<i>Kwazoku.</i>	Kwah-zok.	A nobleman.
<i>Kyo.</i>	(Kee-o-)	Teaching, doctrine, instruction.
<i>Machi.</i>		Street.
<i>"Mata Kimasu."</i>		Mah-tah-Ke-mas. "I will come again."
<i>Matsuri.</i>	Ma-tsoo-re.	Religious festival.
<i>Mia.</i>	Me-ah.	Shinto temple.
<i>Mikado.</i>	Me-kah-do.	Emperor.
<i>Mochi.</i>	Mo-chee.	Rice cake.
<i>Obi.</i>	Obe.	Sash or girdle.
<i>Okasan.</i>	Ok-kah-san.	Mamma, or mother.
<i>Okusama.</i>	Okoo-sah-mah.	A lady.
<i>Riki.</i>		Power.
<i>Samisen.</i>	Sah-ee-sen.	Common guitar.
<i>Sampan.</i>		Boat.
<i>San.</i>		Mr., Mrs. or Miss (put after the name.)
<i>Sensei.</i>	Sen-sa.	Teacher.
<i>Sha.</i>		Wheeled vehicle.
<i>"Shikataganai."</i>		She-kah-tah-ga-nai. "It is inevitable."
<i>Shimbokwai.</i>	Shim-bok-kwai.	A social gathering.
<i>Shimbun.</i>		Newspaper.

Pronunciation.

<i>Shin Kyo.</i>		New' doctrine, also Protestantism.
<i>Shogun.</i>	Shogoon.	Formerly the highest official in Japan.
<i>Shoji.</i>	Sho-jee.	Paper partitions, or sliding door.
<i>Sobetsukuwai.</i>	So-ba-ts-u-k-wai.	A farewell meeting.
<i>Tatami.</i>	Tah-tah-me.	Mats, 3 x 6 ft. in size.
<i>Tenshisama.</i>	Ten-she-sah-mah.	(Literally, son of heaven.)
<i>Tera.</i>	Ta-rah.	Buddhist temple.
<i>Torii.</i>	Tore-ee.	Gateway.

Salutations.

<i>"Ohayo."</i>	O-hai-yo.	"Good morning," to 8 or 9 o'clock.
<i>"Kon nichiwa."</i>		"This day," from 9 to sunset.
<i>"Konban."</i>		"This night," or after sunset.
<i>"Sayonara."</i>	Sah-yon-ah-rah.	"Good night," or "Farewell, if it must be so."

The Japanese bow in meeting or parting from each other, but they are learning to imitate foreign customs and shake hands with foreigners.

St. John, 3d chap., 16th verse. (In English letters.)

"Sore Kami wa sono umitamaeru hitorigo wo tamau hodo ni yo no hito wo aishitamaeri, ko wa subete kare wo shinzuru mono ni horoburn koto naku shite kagirinaki inochi wo ukeshimen ga tame nari."

KOREA OR TA-CHOSUN.

The language of Korea is similar in construction to the Japanese. Many of the words have been imported from China, but neither Japanese nor Chinese is understood when spoken, although Chinese is read by all scholars. With the exception of a few slight differences in dialect, the language of Seoul can be understood all over the kingdom. The written characters are read from the top down and from right to left.

Geographical Names.

	Pronunciation.
Chemulpo.	<i>Chee-mul-po.</i>
Eui Ju.	<i>We-jew.</i>
Fusan.	<i>Foo-sahn.</i>
Korea.	<i>Ko-ree-ah.</i>
Seoul (or Kyung-gi-do.)	<i>Sow-oul.</i>
Gensan.	<i>Ghen-sahn.</i>

Monies and their Value.

Cash—a small copper coin is the only money. Large numbers of these are carried by a cord passed through a hole in the centre.

1 *puri*, is 5 cash.

3000 *cash* are equal to a silver dollar.

Weights.

Korean weights are the same as Chinese.

A *Keun* or *Catty* is equal to $1\frac{1}{3}$ pounds.

A *nyang* or *onnis* is equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ of a keun.

A *Ton* is equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nyang or onnis.

Measures.

The measures used in the city differ from those used in the country. Land is measured by the quantity of grain used to sow it, or the time taken to plough it.

Grain is measured by so many *henp* or handfuls to make a *sym* or bag.

Distances.

Chi—equals one inch.

Cha— “ one foot.

A *li* is really measured by time—10 *li* means an hour's travel by coolies on the plains, the distance is less on the mountains because the coolies travel more slowly.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

<i>Abagie.</i>	Father.
<i>Ahmounie.</i>	Mother.
<i>Chinas.</i>	Outside silk garment.
<i>Chogories.</i>	A little jacket or waist.
<i>Hapmun or Ingum.</i>	King.
<i>Kamsah.</i>	High official, governor.
<i>Kilchung.</i>	Guest house.
<i>Mee Kook saram.</i>	Americans.
<i>Pung Sok.</i>	Custom.
<i>Quagas.</i>	Government examinations.
<i>San.</i>	Mountain.
<i>Sarang-pang.</i>	General reception room.
<i>Tai.</i>	Great.

<i>Tai In.</i>	Great man, foreigner.
<i>Wae Yamen.</i>	Foreign office.
<i>Yang ban.</i>	Gentleman.
<i>Yangeen.</i>	European.
<i>Yong num.</i>	Official residence.
<i>Yun.</i>	Kite.

St. John, 3d Chap., 16th verse. (In Korean characters.)

하나님이 세상을 사랑하여 그 외아
달을 주어 무론 믿는 자 난죄를 면하
꼬걸이 살풀었게 흐미니라

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

The Spanish language is spoken in Mexico and Guatemala. All of the vowels have the long English sound, except the letter *A* when followed by *H*. The letter *H* is always silent. *J* has the sound of *H*. The letter *Z* is always pronounced like *S*. *Ll* is pronounced as if it were *Y*, as in Tortilla—Tor-tee-yah. The letter *N* with a circumflex over it is like *n* and *y*, as Maña—Man-yah. Words ending in a vowel, or *n* or *s*, have the accent on the syllable next the last, these ending in a consonant on the last syllable.

Geographical Names.

Guatemala.

Pronunciation.

Guatemala.

Gwah-ta-máh-lah.

San José.

Sahn-Ho-sáy.

Mexico.

Acapulco.

Ah-cah-póol-ko.

Cardenas.

Káhr-da-nahs.

Comalcalco.

Co-mahl-káhl-ko.

Galerade Coapilla.

Gah-lá-rah-da *Ko-ah-*
 pé-yah.

Guerrero.

Gar-rá-ro.

Frontera.

Fron-tá-rah.

Jacala.

Hah-káh-lah.

Jalapa.

Hah-láh-pah.

Mérida,

Má-re-dah.

Pronunciation.

Ozumba.	<i>O-soóm-bah.</i>
Paraíso.	<i>Pah-rah-ée-so.</i>
San Juan Bautista.	<i>Sahn Hwahn Bahoo-tés-</i> <i>{ tah.</i>
San Luis Potosí.	<i>Sahn Loo-és Po-tó-sé.</i>
San Miguel del Mezquital	<i>Sahn-Me-gál dal-Mas-</i> <i>{ ke-tahl.</i>
Saltillo.	<i>Sahl-teé-yo.</i>
Tabasco.	<i>Tah-báhs-co.</i>
Tixtla.	<i>Tes-tlah.</i>
Tlalpam.	<i>Tláhl-pahm.</i>
Toluca.	<i>To-loó-kah.</i>
Tuxpan.	<i>Toós-pahn.</i>
Vera Cruz.	<i>V rah-Croos.</i>
Zacatecas.	<i>Sah-kah-tá-kahs.</i>
Zimapán.	<i>Se-mah-páhm.</i>
Zitacuaro.	<i>Se-táh-kwah-ro.</i>

Monies and Their Value.

Un Peso—(Oon Pá-so.) One dollar.

Real y medio—(Ra-áhl e má-de-o.) $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

Real— $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Medio—6 cents.

Cuartillo—(Cwahr-tée-yo.) 3 cents.

Tlaco—(Tláh-ko.) $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Weights and Measures.

Arroba—(Ahr-ró-bah). A little over 25 pounds.

Libra—(Lée-brah.) A little over 1 pound.

Onza—(On-sah.) A little over 1 ounce.

Cuartillo—A little over 1 quart.

Fanega—(Fah-ná-gah.) A little over 2 bushels.

Carga—(Káhr-gah.) 4 bushels.

Distance.

Legua—(Lá-gwah.) A league, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Aguacate.</i>	Ah-gwah-cáh-ta.	A fruit.
<i>Aguador.</i>	Ah-gwah-dór.	Water carrier.
<i>Ahuahuetes.</i>		Cypress trees.
<i>Alameda.</i>	Ah-lah-má-dah.	Public garden or park.
<i>Apartado.</i>	Ah-pahr-táh-do.	Post-office box.
<i>Atole.</i>	Ah-tó-la.	Gruel of corn meal, chocolate, &c.
<i>Avenida.</i>	Ah-va-né-dah.	Avenue.
<i>Azotea.</i>	Ah-so tá-ah.	Flat paved roof.
<i>Caliente</i>	Kah-le-án-ta.	Hot.
<i>Calzada.</i>	Kahl-sáh-dah.	Paved road, gravel walk, highway, or avenue.
<i>Calle.</i>	Káh-ya.	Street.
<i>Chirimoya.</i>	Che-re-mó-yah.	A fruit.
<i>Cura.</i>	Koó-rah.	Priest.
<i>Dívino Salvador.</i>	De-vé-ne Sahl-vah-dór.	Divine Saviour.
<i>El Faro.</i>	Al Fáh-ro.	“The Lighthouse” (religious newspaper).
<i>Feria.</i>	Fá-re-ah.	A fair.
<i>Fiesta.</i>	Fe-ás-tah.	Feast or holy day.

Pronunciation.

<i>Fonda.</i>	Fón-dah.	Restaurant.
<i>Fria.</i>	Fré-ah.	Cold.
<i>Frijoles.</i>	Fre-hó-las.	Beans.
<i>Hacendado.</i>	Ah-san-dáh-do.	Owner of the hacienda.
<i>Hacienda.</i>	Ah-se-án-dah.	A large farm.
<i>Jícaras.</i>	Hé-kah-rahs.	Bowls made of gourds and painted.
<i>Lima.</i>	Lé-mah.	Lemon.
<i>Limón.</i>	Le-món.	Lime.
<i>Maguey.</i>	Mah-gáy.	A century plant.
<i>Mañana.</i>	Man-yáh-nah.	To-morrow.
<i>Mensajero.</i>	Man-sah-há-ro.	“Messenger” (religious newspaper).
<i>Mescal.</i>	Mas-kálí.	Distilled Pulque.
<i>Mesones.</i>	Ma-só-nas.	Inns.
<i>Metate.</i>	Ma-tálí-ta.	A stone hand mill.
<i>Mozo.</i>	Mó-so.	Servant.
<i>Noche triste.</i>	Nó-cha-trés-ta.	Sad night.
<i>Orchata.</i>	Or-cháh-tah.	Summer drink.
<i>Para Cristo.</i>	Páh-rah Krís-to.	For Christ.
<i>Paseo.</i>	Pah-sá-o.	Promenade.
<i>Patio.</i>	Páh-te-o.	Space around which the house is built.
<i>Plaza.</i>	Pláh-sah.	Square or park.
<i>Portales.</i>	Por-táh-las.	A projection of the house, forming a cov- ered way over the sidewalk and sup- ported by pillars.
<i>Pulque.</i>	Poól-ka.	Drink made from cen- tury plant.

Pronunciation.

<i>Rancheros.</i>	Rahn-chá-ros.	Farmers.
<i>Rebozo.</i>	Ra-bó-so.	Long scarf, worn by women about the head and shoulders.
<i>Sarape.</i>	Sah-ráh-pah.	Blanket with a hole in the middle to put the head through; worn by men.
<i>Sombrero.</i>	Som-brá-ro	A hat.
<i>Templada.</i>	Tam-pláh-dah.	Temperate.
<i>Tierra.</i>	Te-ár-rah.	Country, or region.
<i>Tilma.</i>	Tél-mah.	A man's outer garment.
<i>Tortilla.</i>	Tor-teé-yah.	A sort of pancake of corn meal that partly takes the place of bread.
<i>Tuna.</i>	Toó-nah.	Fruit of the cactus.
<i>Volcán.</i>	Vol-káhn.	Volcano.

Salutations.

“*Buenos días.*” Bōoá-nos dé-ahs. “Good morning.”

“*Buenas tardes.*” Boo-a-nahs tar-dahs. “Good afternoon.”

“*Buenas noches.*” Boo-á-nahs nó-chas. “Good night.”

“*Que le vaya Ud bien.*” “May it be well with you.”

“*Que no tenga Ud novedad.*” “May you keep well.”

The Mexicans greet each other with a bow, and always shake hands; even when shopping, they shake hands with the clerks.

St. John 3d chapter, 16th verse.

“*Porque de tal manera amó Dios al mundo, que ha dado á su Hijo Unigénito, para que todo aquel que en El creyere, no se pierda, mas tenga vida eterna.*”

PERSIA OR IRAN.

There are as many languages in Persia as there are nations! “Persians generally speak Persian and Turkish; the former is the court and the latter the business language. The Persian is a language rich in idioms and tones.” Our missionaries generally need to understand two languages, and it is often a great hindrance to missionary work not to be able to speak three or four. Those in Teheran and Hamadan use the Armenian and Persian; in Salmas and Tabriz the Armenian and Turkish; in Oroomiah, modern Syriac and Turkish, and in Mosul the Syriac and Arabic. “A” has the sound of “Ah” when marked, and in the Persian the accent is generally on the last syllable; in Syriac it is on the next to the last syllable. Armenian is read from left to right; Turkish, Persian and Syriac from right to left.

Geographical Names.

	Pronunciation.
Haft Dewan.	<i>Haft-Dewán.</i>
Hamadan.	<i>Ham-a-dán.</i>
Ispahan.	<i>Is-pá-hán.</i>
Mosul.	<i>Mō-sool.</i>
Oroomiah.	<i>O-roo-me-ah.</i>
Tabriz.	<i>Tab-reez.</i>
Teheran.	<i>Tay-e-rún.</i>
Tiary.	<i>Tee-á-ry.</i>

Monies and their Value.

Toman—about \$1.50.

Krán—(Fifteen cents) 10 Kran in a Toman.

Pen-na-bád—Half a Kran.

Sha-hee—(Copper coin worth about $\frac{3}{4}$ a cent) 20 Shahee in a Kran.

Weights.

Man, or *Bo'*—a term for several different weights, $6\frac{1}{2}$, 7 and 34 pounds.

Char-ák—a quarter of some larger weight.

Dirahm (dr-á-m)—nearly a pound.

Measures.

Zar (*Zare*)—usually 30 inches.

Ar-sheen—27 inches, and sometimes 42 inches.

Distances.

Farsang—equal to three miles in some places, but longer in other places.

Words used in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Abba.</i>	Cloak.
<i>Aboona.</i>	Bishop.
<i>Agha.</i>	Landlord, master or Mr.
<i>Ameer-i-Nizam.</i>	Commander of army.
<i>Anderoon.</i>	The women's apartments in a Turkish or Persian house.

Pronunciation.

<i>Beg.</i>		A title of nobility of lowest degree.
<i>Berun.</i>	Bee-rune.	Men's apartments.
<i>Bheestee.</i>		Water carriers.
<i>Cajavahs.</i>		Boxes slung on each side of a horse, in which passengers are carried.
<i>Chavadar.</i>	Char-va-dar.	Muleteer.
<i>Cnooshya.</i>	Cnosh-ya.	Presbytery or Assembly.
<i>Ferangi.</i>	Fer-áng-ee.	Foreigner.
<i>Henna.</i>	Hen-na.	A juice from a plant, used to stain the hair and finger tips.
<i>Injil.</i>	In-jeel.	New Testament.
<i>Kasha.</i>	Ka-sha.	Pastor or priest.
<i>Ket-Khoda.*</i>		Head man of a village.
<i>Khan.</i>		A titled nobleman.
<i>Ko-Khá.†</i>		Head man of a village.
<i>Koormah.</i>		Meat cooked and stored for use.
<i>Koorsee.</i>		A low table placed over a vessel of coals, and spread with quilts, around which the Persians sit for warmth.
<i>Lacheeta.</i>		Head dress.
<i>Mar.</i>		Prefix to Bishop's name —lord.
<i>Mesta.†</i>		Curds.
<i>Moharrám.</i>		Month of mourning among Persian Mohammedans.

* Persian. † Syriac.

Pronunciation.

<i>Mongol.</i>		Brazier of charcoal.
<i>Mosul.</i>		The city from which comes the word muslin.
<i>Muezzin.</i>	Mu-éz-zin.	Priest who gives the call for prayer three times a day from the roof of the mosque.
<i>Mullah.</i>		Teacher or priest.
<i>No Ruz.</i>	No-Rooz.	Persian New Year's day.
<i>Barevs.</i>	Bar-evs.	Salutations.
<i>Proots.</i>	Protes.	Protestants.
<i>Râbi.</i>	Ra-by.	Teacher.
<i>Rais.*</i>	Ray-ees.	Head man of a village.
<i>Ramazán.</i>	Ram-a-zán.	Month of Mohammedan fasting.
<i>Serparast.</i>		Sub-governor.
<i>Sertib.</i>		General of army.
<i>Shámâsha.</i>	Sham-a-sha.	Deacon.
<i>Shah.</i>		The king of Persia.
<i>Sheikh.</i>		Chief of a tribe or village, and also a religious chief.
<i>Su Hauck.</i>		Colonel.
<i>Tacht-ra-vân.</i>		A closed or curtained conveyance without wheels, with poles extending before and behind like shafts, by which it is slung on horses' backs.
<i>Yagoórt.*</i>		Curds, a very common article of diet.

* Turkish.

Salutations.

“Salaam—a lai Koom” (Persian and Turkish.)
“Peace to you.”

Shlāmā tokh (Syriac—masculine.) “Peace to you.”

Shlāmā lākh (“ feminine.) “ ”

Khoda Hāfiz—“God keep you.” Persian and
Turkish “farewell.”

The Persians salute one another with the right hand raised to the breast, and an inclination of the body more or less profound, as the person saluted is of higher or lower rank.

St. John, 3d Chap., 16th verse.

زیرا خدا جهان را این قدر محبت نمود که پسر
یکاه خود را داد تاهر که بر او ایمان آورد
پلاک نکردد بلکه حیات جاودائی ماید

SIAM, OR MUANG TI.

The Siamese language is one syllabled, and is called a “tone” language, because the same words spoken in five different tones may mean five different things. The accent is generally on the last syllable. The alphabet has forty-four letters beside the vowels. It is read from left to right, as the English language. The same language is used all over the country.

Geographical Names.

Ayuthia. Called by natives Kroong Kon (ancient capital).

	Pronunciation.
Bangkaboon.	<i>Bang-ka-boón.</i>
Ban Laam.	<i>Ban-Laám.</i>
Menam.	<i>Mé-nám.</i>
Pak Talay.	<i>Pak Ta-láy.</i>
Petchaburee.	<i>Petcha-boo-rée.</i>
Rajburee.	<i>Raj-boo-rée.</i>
Siam.	<i>See-áhm.</i>
Somray.	<i>Sám Ray.</i>
Tharua Banphai.	<i>Ta rúa Ban pái.</i>

Monies and Their Value.

Bat or Tical.—(Ba-át.) About 60 cents.

Weights.

The coins of the country are the standard of weight.

<i>Bat or Tical.</i>	About half an ounce.
<i>Tumlung</i> .—(Tam lúng.)	" 2 oz.
<i>Chang</i> .—(Chang.)	" 40 oz.
<i>Hap</i> .—(Ha-ap.)	" 133 lbs.

Measures.

<i>20 Kanan</i> .—(Ka-nan)	make a <i>Tang</i> (bucket).
<i>100 Tangs</i>	" <i>Kean</i> (cart).

Distances.

<i>Sen</i> .—130 feet.	<i>40 Sen</i> .—One mile.
<i>400 Sen</i> .—One yote.	<i>1 yote</i> .—Ten miles.

Time.

The Siamese language has no equivalent for week.

6 Natee.—(Na-teé.) Make 1 Bat (1-10 of an hour).

10 Bat. " 1 *Mong* (hour).

12 Mong. " 1 *Wan* (day).

29 or 30 Wan. " 1 *Duan* (month).

12 or 13 Duan.—(Du-án.) Make 1 *Pee*.

Pee.—A year.

Wan Atit.—(Átet.) Sunday.

" *Chan*.—(Cháán.) Monday.

" *Ang Kan*.—(Ang Kán.) Tuesday.

" *Phoot*.—(Phóot.) Wednesday.

" *Phra Hat*.—(Phra Hát.) Thursday.

" *Sook*.—(Sóok.) Friday.

" *Sou*.—(Sóu.) Saturday.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Bat.</i>		Foot.
<i>Bideeka.</i>	Bi-dee-ka.	Priest of the royal temple.
<i>Boon.</i>		Merit.
<i>Boore or Ree.</i>		Providence.
<i>Dek.</i>		Little children.
<i>Kanan.</i>		Cocoanut shells.
<i>Kapick.</i>	Ka-pék.	Rotten fish pounded to a jelly, and used for flavoring.
<i>Kon Neo.</i>		Rice (glutinous).
<i>Kroo.</i>		Teacher.
<i>Luk On.</i>	Look Ón.	A baby.
<i>Maak.</i>		Leaves of a plant (pepper family), which, used with Betal nut and lime, stains the teeth black.
<i>Mangosteen.</i>	Mong-koot.	A fruit.
<i>Mem.</i>		Lady, or lady missionary.
<i>Menam.</i>	Me-nám.	River, literally, mother of waters.
<i>Mera.</i>	Malaa.	“Mem has come.”
<i>Niphan.</i>	Ne-pán.	Oblivion, Nirvana.
<i>Panoong.</i>	Pa-noóng.	Waist cloth or skirt.
<i>Pra.</i>		Excellent, divine, sacred.
<i>Prabat.</i>	Phra-bát.	The fool of Buddha.
<i>Pra Kroo.</i>	Phrae-Króo.	Priest of the royal temple.
<i>Pra Pralat.</i>	Phra Pralát.	Lieutenant-Governor.

Pronunciation.

<i>Samret Chow.</i>	An order of the priesthood.	
<i>Sang.</i>	Glory.	
<i>Somepan.</i>	Some-pán.	Head priest of the common temple.
<i>Tuie.</i>	Too-é.	Little cup.
<i>Wan Phra.</i>		A sacred day.
<i>Wat.</i>		A temple.

Salutations.

<i>“Sa-bi Rú.”</i>	“Are you well?”
<i>“La-pi-kawn.”</i>	“I take my leave before I go”—equivalent to our “good-bye.”

The Siamese bow in greeting, and lift the hands placing palm to palm. For greater reverence they kneel and lift the hands in the same way.

St. John 3d chapter, 16th verse.

ດរຍ ວ່າ ພຣະອົກ ເຈົ້າ ທຽງ ລັກຍື, ຈະ ດີ່ງ
ປະເທຳ ນຸ້ທ່ານ ອົກ ເກື່ອງ ພຣະອົກ, ເພື່ອ ຖົກ ດັນ ທີ່ໄກ ເຊື່ອ ດັນ ໃນ ນຸ້ທ່ານ
ນັ້ນ, ຈະ ນີ້ໄກ ດີບທາຍ, ແກ່ ຈະ ນີ້ຈົ່ວ ຕຽກ ມູ່ ຜົ້ວ ນິກັນ ດັກ.

LAOS.

Language.

The Laos is also a “tone language,” but it has no plural, “all” or “many” being prefixed to the singular to make the plural. While it is very like the Siamese, it has a wholly different written character. The Laos character was first printed by our missionaries in 1892. It is read like the English, from left to right.

Geographical Name.

	Pronunciation.
Cheung Hai.	<i>Che-ung Hi.</i>
Cheung Mai.	<i>Che-ung Mi.</i>
Cheung Saan.	<i>Che-ung-Sán.</i>
Lakawn.	<i>La káwn.</i>
Lapoon.	<i>La poón.</i>
Maa Dawk Dang.	<i>Meh Dawk Dang.</i>
Maa Ping.	<i>Meh Ping.</i>
Maa Wang.	<i>Meh Wung.</i>
Pa Pow.	<i>Pa-Pów</i> (as in cow).

Monies and Their Value.

Rupee.—(Ru-pée.) 37 cents, at the present rate of exchange.

Att.—About one cent.

Salung.—(Sa-lóong.) A silver coin, about one dime.

Tical.—(Te-cáll). A Siamese coin, about 60 cents.

Win.—2 annas, equal to five cents, the smallest silver coin.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures have no English equivalents. They are arranged by decimals, as *loy*, *pun*, *mun*, *san* (hundred, thousand, ten thousand, hundred thousand.)

Distances.

Distances are generally indicated by the time required to travel them. A journey of seventy-five miles is spoken of as "three nights," that is, travelers will camp three nights on the way. Eighteen miles would be one day, twelve miles four hours.

2 *Kiip* or *Span* make a *Sawk*.

4 *Sawks* (from elbow to finger tip, a cubit,) make one *Wah*.

One *Wah* 6 feet, or the length a man can stretch with his arms.

1000 *Wahs*, $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Ban.</i>		Village.
<i>Chang.</i>		Elephant.
<i>Hua.</i>	Hóo-a.	Boat.
<i>Khon.</i>	Khone.	Human being.
<i>Khow.</i>	(ow as in cow).	Rice.
<i>Kroo.</i>		Teacher or missionary.
<i>La awn.</i>	L, ón.	Child.
<i>Maa Kroo.</i>	Meh Kru.	Missionary wife, or lady teacher.

Pronunciation.

Maa Dawk Dang. Meh-Dawk Dang. Red flower town.

Maa Leung. Meh Lée-ung. Physician's wife, or lady physician.

<i>Ni.</i>	<i>Nai.</i>	Title of respect—Mr., Miss, Madam, or lady, generally given to unmarried mis- sionary ladies.
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<i>Ngun.</i>	Money.
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<i>Pa-Kroo.</i>	“Father teacher,” (an elderly missionary).
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<i>Paw Leung.</i>	Paw Leé-ung.	Physician.
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<i>Poo Chai.</i>	Man.
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<i>Poo Sawn.</i>	One who teaches.
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<i>Poo Ying.</i>	Woman.
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<i>Pra Chow.</i> (as in cow.)	God (applied also to Buddha and to the king of Cheung Mai.)
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<i>Pra Kam Fe.</i>	Bible or Scriptures, used for any sacred writings, Chris- tian or Buddhist.
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<i>Pra Nyasu.</i>	Lord Jesus.
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<i>Sala.</i>	Sah-lah.	Rest house for travelers.
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<i>Wat.</i>	Temple.
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Salutations.

“ <i>Pi ni.</i> ”	Pie Nie.	“Where are you going?”
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“ <i>Pi ni ma.</i> ”		“Whence do you come”?”
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“ <i>Chi pi kon.</i> ”		“I will go now.”
------------------------	--	------------------

“ <i>Yu dee ka.</i> ”		“Are you well?”
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“ <i>Yu dee.</i> ”		“I am well.”
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Or “ <i>Baw so dee.</i> ”		“Not very well.”
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The Laos are not demonstrative, the gesture of reverence, called "wy," made by bowing the head over the hands placed together, the palms open and the thumbs up, varies according to the supposed dignity of the person addressed, whether king, nobleman, or person of rank.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

Portuguese, the language spoken in Brazil, contains twenty-seven letters. There are slight differences in pronunciation in different parts of the country, but no dialects. The construction of the language and the idioms are very like the French.

Geographical Names.

	Pronunciation.
Bahia.	<i>Bah-ée-ah.</i>
Botucatu.	<i>Bo-too-ca-tóo.</i>
Brotas.	<i>Bró-tahs.</i>
Caldas.	<i>Kál-das.</i>
Campanha.	<i>Kahm-páhn-yah.</i>
Curityba.	<i>Coo-ree-tée-ba.</i>
Fartura.	<i>Far-tóo-ra.</i>
Jahu.	<i>Jah-hoo.</i>
Larangeiras.	<i>Lah-ruhn-jay-rahs.</i>
Novo Friburgo.	<i>Nó-vo-Fre-bóor-go.</i>
Parana.	<i>Pah-rah-náh.</i>
Rio Janeiro.	<i>Rée-o Jahn-ée-ro.</i>
Rio Claro.	<i>Rée-o-Clár-o.</i>
São Paulo.	<i>Soun Páw-lo.</i>
Santos.	<i>Sán-tus.</i>
Sergipe.	<i>Sur-gée-pee.</i>
Sorocabo.	<i>So-ro-cú-bo.</i>

Monies and their Value.

Conto of Reis (Konto-Rays), \$500.00.

Milreis (Méel-rays), about fifty cents.

Pataca (Pah-táh-cah), 16 cents.

Tostão (Tus-town), 5 cents.

Vintem (Vin-tame), 1 cent.

Weights and Measures.

The French metrical system is used.

The unit of weight is *Uma Gramma*, a little over 15 grains. *Kilo Gramma*, usually called “*Um Kilo*,” a little over 2 lbs. *Arroba* (Uma Arroba), 32 lbs.

Metre—equal to 1 yd. 4 inches.

Kilo-metre—equal to $\frac{8}{5}$ of a mile.

Distances.

Lequa (Leg-wah). A league, equal to four of our miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Aula.</i>	Owl-ah.	School-hours or sessions.
<i>Bencão.</i>	Bén-soun.	Blessing.
<i>Bond.</i>		Street cars.
<i>Cafezal.</i>	Cah-fee-záhl.	Coffee plantation.
<i>Caixa.</i>	Kai-sha.	Post office box.
<i>Casa.</i>	Káh-zah.	House.
<i>Cereja.</i>	Seh-ráy-jah.	Cherry trees.
<i>Chacara.</i>	Sháh-cah-rah.	Country place.
<i>Cidade.</i>	See-dáh-dee.	City.

Pronunciation.

<i>Collegio.</i>	Kol-lésh-ee-a.	School.
<i>Culto.</i>	Kúhl-tu.	Religious service.
<i>Fazenda.</i>	Fah-zén-dah.	Farm or plantation.
<i>Fazendiero.</i>	Fah-zen-dáy-roo.	Planter.
<i>Eschola.</i>	Eh-skól-ah.	College.
<i>Fegas.</i>	Fáy-gahs.	Blk beans.
<i>Ferias.</i>	Fáy-ree-ahs.	Vacation.
<i>Maté.</i>	Máh-tah.	Paraguyan tea (plant).
<i>Meninas.</i>	Mee-ne-nahs.	Girls.
<i>Ministro.</i>	Meeneestro.	Clergyman.
<i>Oracão.</i>	Ore-ah-sóoun.	Prayer.
<i>Quintal.</i>	Keen-tahl.	Garden.
<i>Santa Biblia.</i>	Sáhn-tah-Bee-blée-ah.	Holy Blble.
<i>Semestre.</i>	Seh-méss-tree.	Half year school term.
<i>Senhor.</i>	Sen-yor.	Mr. or Sir.
<i>Senhora</i>	Sen-yor-ah.	Mrs.
<i>Trolley.</i>		Buck board.

Salutations.

<i>"Bon dia."</i>	Bong-dee-a.	"Good morning."
<i>"Boa tarde."</i>	Bo-a-tár-dee.	"Good evening."
<i>"Como está a senhora"</i>	(Com-oo-es-táh a sen-yor-a).	"How do you do, madam."

South American people bow and shake hands as in North America, only much oftener and more profoundly.

St. John, 3d chapter, 16th verse.

"Porque de tal maneira amou Deus ao mundo, que deu a seu Filho unigenito, para que todo aquelle que n'elle crê, não pereça, mas tenha a vida eterna."

CHILE, COLOMBIA.

The Spanish language is spoken in Chile and Colombia, and is very easy to pronounce. The letter *h* is always silent, but *j* and sometimes *g* have the sound of *h*. *Z* is always pronounced like *s*. *Ll* is pronounced as if it were two different letters, as in Tortilla—Tor-teel-yah. The letter *ñ* with a circumflex over it is also like two letters, *n* and *y*—as maña-man-yah, *ch* is like one letter, as *ch*—in church.

Geographical Names.

Chile.	Pronunciation.
Caldera.	<i>Kal-dáy-rah.</i>
Chile.	<i>Chée-leh.</i>
Chillan.	<i>Chéel-yan.</i>
Concepcion.	<i>Con-sep-see-ówn.</i>
Copiapó.	<i>Co-peeh-ah-pó.</i>
Quillóta.	<i>Keel-yo-táh.</i>
Santíago.	<i>San-tee-áh-go.</i>
Valparaiso.	<i>Val-par-ée-so.</i>
Colombia.	
Barranquilla.	<i>Bar-ran-kéel-ya.</i>
Bogotá.	<i>Bo-go-táh.</i>
Cartagena.	<i>Car-ta-háy-na.</i>
Honda.	<i>Oún-da.</i>
Magdalena.	<i>Mag-da-láy-na.</i>
Medellin.	<i>May-del-yeen.</i>
Socorro.	<i>So-cór-ro.</i>
Sogamoso.	<i>So-ga-mó-so.</i>
Zipaguira.	<i>Zec-pay-qué-rah.</i>

Monies and their Value.

The currency of Chile is the same as U. S. dollars and cents.

Peso (Páy-so), one dollar.

Pesita (Pay-see-ta), 20 cents.

Reál (Ray-ál), 10 cents.

Medio (May-tee-o), 5 cents.

Quartillo (Quar-téel-yo), $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Centavo (Sen-táh-vo), 1 cent.

The English weights and the French metric system are used.

Distances.

Legua (Láy-gua). A league, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of our miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Aguardiénti.</i>	Ah-gwar-di-en-teh.	Native brandy.
<i>Alamo.</i>	Áh-la-mo.	Poplar tree.
<i>Alquilados.</i>	Al-quee-láh-dos.	Servants.
<i>Americano.</i>	Ah-may-ree-cah-no.	American.
<i>Brázos.</i>	Bráh-sos.	Field hands.
<i>Calle.</i>	Cal-yeh.	Street.
<i>Colégio.</i>	Co-lay-hio.	Higher College School.
<i>Escuela.</i>	Es-quay-la.	School.
<i>Escuela Populár.</i>	Es-quay-la Po-poo-lár.	Day school.
<i>Fiesta.</i>	Fee-és-tah.	Holy day, feast.
<i>Gringo.</i>	Gree-ngo.	Foreigner.
<i>Hacienda.</i>	Ah-se-én-dah.	Station or farm.

Pronunciation.

<i>Heraldo.</i>	Ay-rál-do.	"Herald," a religious newspaper.
<i>Iglésia.</i>	Ee-gláy-sia.	Church.
<i>Instituto Internacional.</i>	In-stee-too-to.	Inter-na-
	see-o-náll.	Higher Academy or College.
<i>Limósna.</i>	Lee-mós-na.	Alms.
<i>Madre.</i>	Máh-dreh.	Mother.
<i>Mantilla.</i>	Man-tée-ya.	Shawl or cape worn over the head.
<i>Padre.</i>	Páh-dreh.	Father.
<i>Pátio.</i>	Páht-yo.	Court of a dwelling.
<i>Péons.</i>	Pay-ówn-es.	Peasants.
<i>Póncho.</i>	Pón-cho.	Cloak made of a square of cloth, with a hole in the middle for the head to go through.
<i>Señor.</i>	Sen-yór.	Sir or Mr.
<i>Señora.</i>	Sen-yóra.	Mrs. or lady.

Salutations.

Buena Noche. Boo-áy-na Nó-cheh. "Good night."
Buena Diás. Boo-áy-na-Dee-as. "Good morning."

Gospel of St. John, 3d Chapter, 16th verse.

"*Porque de tal manera amó Dios al mundo, que ha dado á su Hijo Unigénito, para que todo aquel que en el cree, no se pierda, mas tenga vida eterna.*"

SYRIA.

Arabic is the only native language used by our Mission, in preaching or publication. It has twenty-eight letters, and is written from right to left. Its pronunciation is difficult, because of the gutturals, which have no equivalents in English.

Geographical Names.

	Pronounced.
Abadeyeh.	<i>Ahb-a-de-yeh.</i>
Abeih.	<i>Ahb-a-eh.</i>
Ain Kunyeh.	<i>Ahin-Qunyeh.</i>
Ain Zehalta.	<i>Ain-Zehal-ta.</i>
Aleih.	<i>Ah-lay.</i>
Baalbec.	<i>Ba-ahl-bec.</i>
Beirut.	<i>Bay-root.</i>
Deir-el Ghazel.	<i>Dare-el-Gha-zelle.</i>
Deir-el Komr.	<i>Dare-il-Qomer.</i>
Deir Mimas.	<i>Dare Mee-mas.</i>
El Meena.	<i>El-mee-na.</i>
Hamath.	<i>Hám-ah.</i>
Hasbeya.	<i>Hasbey-ya.</i>
Hums.	<i>Hums.</i>
Jedeideh.	<i>Je-dáy-deh.</i>
Jezzeen.	<i>Djez-zeen.</i>
Jun.	<i>Joon.</i>
Kaleia.	<i>Ka-láy-ah.</i>
Kanah.	<i>Qa-na.</i>
Keffeir.	<i>Kef-fáre.</i>

	Pronunciation.
Kefr Shima.	<i>Kef-er Sheema.</i>
Khiyam.	<i>Khe-yam.</i>
Khureibeh.	<i>Khu-réi-beh.</i>
Maalaka.	<i>Maahl-la-quh.</i>
Mahardeh.	<i>Ma-har-deh.</i>
Mejdeluna.	<i>Mej-del-oona.</i>
Merj Ayun.	<i>Merj-a-yoon.</i>
Meshghara.	<i>Mesh-gharah.</i>
Minyara.	<i>Min-ya-ra.</i>
Rasheiya.	<i>Ra-shay-ya.</i>
Saleheyeh.	<i>Sa-le-hé-yeh.</i>
Shibaa.	<i>Shib-ah.</i>
Shlifa.	<i>Shlee-fa.</i>
Shweifat.	<i>Shwy-fat.</i>
Suk-el-Ghurb.	<i>Sook-il-Ghoorb.</i>
Tripoli.	<i>Trip-o-lee.</i>
Zahleh.	<i>Záh-leh.</i>

Turkish Money is Used in Syria.

Majeedie (*Ma-jéed-de*), about ninety cents.

Piastre (*Pe-yaster*), about four cents.

Lira (*Lee-ra*) a gold piece, \$4.50, equal to an English sovereign, or a French 20 francs piece, \$4.00.

Weights and Measures.

Rottle.—(*Rotl.*) $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Kuntar.—(*Qun-tarr.*) 100 riddles.

Draâ.—(*Drah-ah.*) Three-quarters of a yard.

Distance.

Distances are measured by hours and days.

Hour of a loaded mule's travel, 3 miles or less.

Day of a loaded mule's travel, 25 miles.

Native Words Found in Missionary Literature.

Pronunciation.

<i>Ab-a.</i>	<i>Ahb-a.</i>	Peasant's outer cloak.
<i>Alláh.</i>	<i>Ul-lah.</i>	God.
<i>Argeleh.</i>	<i>Ar-gee-leh.</i>	Hubble-bubble, a pipe.
<i>Bakh-sheesh.</i>		Present, or fee.
<i>Bedawin.</i>	<i>Bed-a-ween.</i>	Wandering tribes of the desert.
<i>Beit.</i>	<i>Bait.</i>	House.
<i>Deir.</i>	<i>Dare.</i>	Convent.
<i>Dibs.</i>		Native molasses.
<i>Effendi.</i>	<i>Ef-fendee.</i>	Term of respect—Esq.
<i>Ezar.</i>	<i>E-zaár.</i>	Sheet covering wrapped about women out of doors.
<i>Firman.</i>		A grant or order from the government.
<i>Injeel.</i>		Gospel, used also for New Testament.
<i>Issam Allah.</i>		"In the name of God."
<i>Kadi.</i>	<i>Qua-dee.</i>	Moslem judge.
<i>Kham.</i>		Cotton cloth.
<i>Khan.</i>		Inn.
<i>Kibby.</i>		Cracked wheat and meat pounded together.

Pronunciation.

<i>Khowaja.</i>	Kho-wa-djah.	Gentleman.
<i>Koukab.</i>		Children's monthly paper.
<i>Lahaf.</i>		Padded quilt.
<i>Leben.</i>		Milk curdled by a leavening process.
<i>Mandeel.</i>		Veil worn over face.
<i>Meena.</i>	Mee-na.	Harbor and seaport town.
<i>Mudir.</i>	Mu-deér.	Local governor.
<i>Mufti.</i>	Muf-teh.	Expounder of Moslem law.
<i>Neshra.</i>		A Religious and scientific journal.
<i>Semmin.</i>		Melted butter.
<i>Sheikh.</i>	Shay-kh.	Head man of village.
<i>Shem-el-Howa.</i>	Shem-il-howa.	Pic-nic, "Enjoying the air."
<i>Sibby.</i>		Boy.
<i>Sirocco.</i>	Si-rocco.	A hot eastern wind.
<i>Sitt.</i>	Sit.	Lady.
<i>Tanjura.</i>		Brass saucepan.
<i>Tarboosh.</i>		Cap or fez.
<i>Wady.</i>	Wa-deh.	A water course, dry in summer.

Salutations.

" <i>Salaám.</i> "	Sa-lám.	"Peace."
" <i>Sab'-bah-kum-bil-Kheir.</i> "	Sa-bah-il-Kir.	"Good morning."
" <i>Mes'ee'kum bil Kheir.</i> "		"Good evening."
" <i>Kaif-hal-luk.</i> "	Kef-hal-luk.	"How do you do?"
" <i>Tfuddulu.</i> "	T'fud-du-lee.	Term of invitation or welcome.
" <i>Na'ha'rik Saa'ide.</i> "		"May you be happy."
" <i>Maa is sa'laa'mie.</i> "		"Go in peace."

The Syrian form of greeting is to advance toward each other, lightly touch the tips of each other's fingers (always the right hand), then each rapidly touches his own breast, lips and forehead. The same is done at parting.

St. John 3d chapter, 16th verse. (In Arabic.)

لِإِنَّهُ هُكْمًا أَحَبَّ اللَّهُ الْعَالَمَ حَتَّىٰ بَذَلَ أَبْنَاهُ
الْوَحِيدَ لِكَيْ . لَا يَهْلِكَ كُلُّ مَنْ يُؤْمِنُ بِهِ بَلْ
تَكُونُ لَهُ الْحَيَاةُ الْأَبَدِيَّةُ .



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